

adulterated. The article was labeled in part: "30—5¢ Variety Bars," or "30—5¢ Variety Advertiser."

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy substance; and in that it had been prepared under insanitary conditions whereby it might have become contaminated with filth.

On February 26, 1941, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

1864. Adulteration and misbranding of candy. U. S. v. 17 and 4 Boxes of Candy. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 3245. Sample Nos. 39440-E, 39441-E.)

This product contained rodent hairs and insect fragments. Its weight was approximately 85 percent in excess of that declared.

On October 21, 1940, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Arkansas filed a libel against 21 boxes of candy at Marvell, Ark., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about September 4, 1940, by the Independent Candy Co. from Memphis, Tenn.; and charging that it was adulterated and misbranded. The article was labeled in part: "Big Joe Peppermint [or "Peanut Butter"] Stick."

It was alleged to be adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy substance or was otherwise unfit for food; and in that it had been prepared under insanitary conditions whereby it might have become contaminated with filth.

It was alleged to be misbranded in that the statement "Net Wt. 2½ Ozs. or Over," borne on the labels, was false and misleading since the variations above the stated minimum were unreasonable; and in that it was in package form and did not bear an accurate statement of the quantity of the contents.

On March 12, 1941, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

1865. Adulteration of candy. U. S. v. 11 Cartons and 27 Cartons of Josselyn's Milkmarks. Default decrees of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. Nos. 3790, 3791. Sample Nos. 28246-E, 28247-E.)

Examination showed that this product was contaminated with rodent hairs.

On February 7, 1941, the United States attorney for the District of Columbia filed a libel against 38 cartons of candy at Washington, D. C., alleging that the article had been shipped by Josselyn's from Baltimore, Md., on or about January 15 and 16, 1941; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy substance, and in that it had been prepared under insanitary conditions whereby it might have become contaminated with filth. It was labeled in part: "Milkmarks Josselyn's" or "Josselyn's Milkmarks * * * Coconut Macaroons Chocolate Covered."

On March 4, 1941, no claimant having appeared, judgments of condemnation were entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

1866. Adulteration of candy. U. S. v. 5 and 10 Cans of Candy. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 3651. Sample No. 50707-E.)

Examination showed that this product was contaminated with rodent hairs.

On January 13, 1941, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Virginia filed a libel against 5 cans each containing 40 pounds, and 10 cans each containing 20 pounds of candy at Parksley, Va., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about December 18, 1940, by the Wm. T. Kearney Co. from Baltimore, Md.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy substance, and in that it had been prepared under insanitary conditions whereby it might have become contaminated with filth. The article was labeled in part: "High Lustre Confections Sunshine Kisses."

On February 7, 1941, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

1867. Adulteration of candy. U. S. v. 25 Boxes of Candy (and 2 other seizure actions against candy). Default decrees of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. Nos. 3907, 3908, 3931. Sample Nos. 29272-E, 29274-E, 29278-E.)

This product contained rodent hairs.

On March 3 and 6, 1941, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Ohio filed libels against a total of 188 boxes of candy at Cincinnati, Ohio, alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce within the